

DAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Morning, 63°-65° (17-18). Tomorrow sunny. Yesterday's temp., 65-66° (18-19). TOMORROW: 64°, some rain. Yesterday's temp., 61-62° (14-15). CHANNEL: DRY. ROMA: Sunny. Temp., 62-63° (11-12). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp., 63-64° (11-12). Yesterday's temp., 62-63° (11-12). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

PARIS, MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1972

Established 1887

Catholic Prelate Insists IRA Must End Its Violence

BELFAST, April 2 (AP)—The spiritual leader of Ireland's Roman Catholics, in an unprecedented Easter peace appeal, today condemned the terrorist tactics of Catholics in the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

William Cardinal Conway, Catholic primate of all Ireland, threw the full weight of his church's considerable influence against the IRA for the first time in the last 22 months of Irish troubles. His remarks, a radio interview, could be a turning point, observers said.

The cardinal warned the IRA that the majority of Catholics in Ireland approve of the British take-over in the North and demand an end to the violence now. At one point he directed an appeal to the IRA Provisional wing's leader, Sean McStiofain, saying: "What right have you to continue the campaign of violence against the unanimous voice of the Irish people?"

Mr. McStiofain, appearing in London at one of 21 illegal but peaceful Easter rallies held by Catholics throughout the province, made it clear that the terrorist campaign will continue until the British Army leaves Northern Ireland.

It remained to be seen whether the Catholic community, which has supported IRA terrorists in the past and enabled them to operate effectively, will now heed the voice of the church of the IRA.

"May the risen Christ help us to restore the unity between us," Pope Paul declared that ecumenical care prompted him to express with great clarity his wish for perfect communion with all Christians.

A huge crowd, estimated at 10,000 persons, filled St. Peter's square to listen to the Pope's address and receive his Easter blessing. The sky was cloudless and the sun shone brightly.

Special Greeting

In his message, the Pontiff had special greeting for the "hundreds of thousands" of Roman Catholics in countries where the practice of their faith is restrained.

"In many vast regions of the earth there still exist, or rather still languish, those humble, pliant communities or individual faithful who are denied legitimate and by no means alternative existence in the free establishment and expression of their religious life," the Pope said. "Let these individual souls now, let these restricted and oppressed churches know—if ever the echo of our words this Easter reaches them—that they are not forgotten; they are assured of a solidarity in faith and love, together with our prayers and we hope we share in the risen Christ—Christ will never die again."

Although the Pontiff failed to indicate any geographical area, priests here said he had clearly meant religious conditions in some Communist-ruled countries. These churchmen noted that Pope Paul had used the phrase "church of silence" by which the late Pope Pius XII often referred to Roman Catholics in the Soviet Union and mainland China.

The expression, which belonged to the glossary of the East-West cold war in the Stalin era, had become more obsolete in the Vatican, and Pope Paul has had recourse to it only on a few occasions.

A Vatican informant said that (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Throng of West Berliners Attend Church in the East

BERLIN, April 2 (UPI)—For the first time in years, several hundred thousand West Berliners spent Easter Sunday with friends and relatives on the other side of the Berlin Wall.

Both the Evangelical Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches had appealed to West Berliners to attend church today in the East, and many did so. West Berliners were conspicuous in East Berlin's Marien Church, the seat of the Evangelical bishop, and in St. Hedwig's Catholic Cathedral.

Others flocked to the East Berlin Zoo, the cafés at Alexanderplatz, the gardens of Sans Souci in Potsdam, the Hartz Mountains and the many lakes and woods around Berlin.

Czechs, Poles Too

It was the first time in six years that West Berliners could enter East Berlin and the first time in 20 years that they could go to East German cities outside East Berlin.

The West Berliners joined Czechs and Poles, who came to East Germany under tourist agreements that went into effect in January. The agreements abolished visas for travel between



Tells of His Struggle With Solzhenitsyn

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, April 2 (NYT)—Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn himself opened the apartment door, but only a few inches. His eyes, dark and penetrating, glared out intently. He had a brown beard partly visible. He kept the door chain latched while he checked who was calling. Satisfied, he unlatched the door quickly to permit entry and just as quickly he shut it again. Inside, his greeting was warm.

Then for four hours, in his first on-the-record talk with any Western newsmen in nearly a decade, the controversial 53-year-old Russian novelist provided a vivid and poignant picture of his defiant struggle to continue writing under the stigma of official ostracism and the pressure of what he peace.

A clear change of mood in the Catholic community here had begun last week with demands from women's organizations that the violence stop. Cardinal Conway took up this theme in an interview broadcast on Dublin Radio.

In the past the cardinal, like other Catholic leaders, has been critical of violence in general, but wary of blaming it entirely on the IRA. This time he pulled no punches.

The prelate said that if the IRA violence had ceased after the British peace initiatives late last month, four people, including a Belfast mother of 10 children, would not have died.

The British suspended Northern Ireland's provincial Parliament, which for 50 years had insured that the million Protestants of Ulster dominated the half million Catholics.

The British took over direct rule for at least a year, promising to work toward greater

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

to the French view that a relatively loose confederation-style political relationship would be preferable.

Mr. Pompidou did not use the word "confederation" during his press conference last month when he announced the referendum opens up.

This emerges from a document first published today by the Communist newspaper *L'Humanité*, a 600-word statement which every voter will receive together with the referendum question. It says a "yes" vote will endorse Mr. Pompidou's framework of Common Market policy for the future.

A spokesman for the Elysée Palace said the document was not official, as the president had not signed it and suggested that it could be one of several versions circulated before it was finally approved.

But an identical version circulated in other journalistic circles today, and a *L'Humanité* spokesman said copies were already being printed.

Toward Confederation

The document says a "yes" vote will mean that Western Europe should play a larger role in world affairs, especially vis-à-vis Eastern Europe, and that a Europe of 10 Common Market countries should evolve toward a confederation.

The debate on this question has lost some steam recently, but it could regain momentum if the French president chooses to bring it up in his statement.

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Tells of His Struggle

A Rare Interview With Solzhenitsyn

(Continued from Page 1)
her connection to Mr. Solzhenitsyn.

"A kind of forbidden, contaminated zone has been created around my family," he explained. "You Westerners cannot imagine my situation. I live in my own country. I write a novel about Russia. But it is as hard for me to gather material as it would be if I were writing about Polynesia."

More than once during the meeting, held in a Moscow apartment last Thursday, he remarked that life in the Soviet Union had changed since the Stalinist purge—"We live in a new era, in different times."

But he gave a chilling and deeply revealing description of the techniques of what he said was an official whisper campaign mounted from closed Communist party lectures to discredit his military record, his family background, his banned novels and, ultimately, his national identity. And he told of the bitter frustration of being unable to answer back:

"The lectures are attended only by insiders. On the outside, it's a peaceful paradise and no defamation whatsoever, while irredeemable slander is poured over the country. You can't travel to all the cities. You are not admitted into closed lecture halls. There are thousands of these lectures. There is nobody to complain to. This slander takes hold of people's minds."

Friendly Network

However lonely and exposed his position as a writer, he recounted that he had a network of friends and well-wishers who took great risks to help his research and keep him abreast of a new attack.

And however sharp his comments about his own fate, he was more hopeful about the force of literary creativity in the Soviet Union, asserting that there were some writers there doing "serious work," but they were still unknown in the West because their work remains unpublished. He declined to name them for fear that, if he were the one to do so, "this might cause them harm."

Moreover, his willingness to talk for publication and his recent appearance at the funeral of Alexander T. Tvardovsky, the editor who first published his works, and at a concert last Monday by his close friend, Mstislav Rostropovich, the cellist, indicated increasing public self-confidence on his part after years of almost total seclusion outside Moscow. Both these public appearances created sensations, especially among young people who readily recognized the barrel-chested, six-foot author although his photograph has not appeared here for years.

New Tolerance

And in spite of a recent flurry of attacks on him in the controlled press, Soviet authorities have shown him some new tolerance. As of now they appear willing, however reluctantly, to permit the long-delayed presentation of his 1970 Nobel Award at a private ceremony in Moscow next Sunday. Mr. Solzhenitsyn declined to go to Stockholm for the regular Nobel ceremonies in December, 1970, for fear that the Soviet government would not permit him to return to this country.

If the planned ceremony here takes place, it will mark a considerable shift in the Soviet policy since 1958 when the late Boris Pasternak, another world-famous dissident novelist, was forced by official pressure to renounce the Nobel Prize.

It would be easy, Mr. Solzhenitsyn acknowledged, for authorities to block the ceremony but a "shameful absurdity" to do so. Nonetheless, he was cautiously secretive about the arrangements, except to disclose that he would invite Mrs. Yekaterina A. Furtseva, minister of culture, leading scientists, dramatists, musicians, artists and academicians, as well as correspondents from *Selskaya Zhizn*, *Rural Life*, and *Trud* (Labor), two Soviet newspapers "which have so far not slandered me."

Others have said that the expected guests would probably include such internationally renowned scientists and Soviet liberals as Fyodor Kapitsa and Andrei D. Sakharov, and such

cultural figures as Mr. Rostropovich, with whom Mr. Solzhenitsyn has lived in the suburbs of Peredelkino for several years.

However, imposing his worldwide reputation—the poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko once called him "our only living classic" and foreign literary historians have termed him the moral conscience of a nation—Mr. Solzhenitsyn was completely informal as he talked about his life, family and times in the Soviet Union. The conversation took place in a relaxed family atmosphere over homemade fruit cake and berry juice.

Clad in an open-necked white shirt, gray pullover and dark brown slacks, the novelist paused frequently for conversational asides with his pretty, dark-haired second wife, Natalya Dmitrievna, a 32-year-old mathematician. Their blond, 15-month-old son, Hermolai, played cheerfully on the floor or babbled in a private language to his parents. Mr. Solzhenitsyn, whose own father died before he was born and who had no children by his first marriage, doted on him.

His health, he said in answer to a question, was "not bad." Years Sbw

But years in Stalinist labor camps and exile (for having criticized Stalin in a letter to a friend in World War II) showed in his creased though ruddy face and his rough workman's hands. There are thousands of these lectures. There is nobody to complain to. This slander takes hold of people's minds."

Access Denied

For his new book, Mr. Solzhenitsyn explained, "I should spend some time in certain historical buildings but they are now occupied by government institutions and the authorities will not give me a pass. I am also blocked from access to central and oblast (provincial) archives."

His comments, even his reminiscences, revealed more about the texture of his life in the Soviet Union than about hitherto unknown events.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn did disclose, however, that there was a better and fuller version of his stinging satire of the Stalinist system, "The First Circle," than published anywhere in the West, because the Western versions were drawn from a manuscript edited somewhat by the literary journal *Novy Mir* to try to get it past Soviet censors for publication here in 1964. That was before Mr. Solzhenitsyn had completely fallen from official favor.

No Answers

But having been expelled from the Soviet Writers Union in November, 1969, he said he had offered the manuscript of his latest novel, "August, 1914," to seven Soviet publishers before sending it to the West. None, he said, had even inspected the letter let alone inspected the manuscript.

His next work, "October, 1916," will incorporate extensive treatment of the "social and spiritual currents" in imperial Russia on the eve of the Bolshevik revolution, he said.

Despite reports that he has received hundreds of thousands of dollars in royalties for Western publications of his novels, Mr. Solzhenitsyn said that he has been living off Russian royalties from his first novel, "Ivan Denisovich," and some money left by a friend and has only started drawing the \$80,000 in Nobel Prize money. He still lives with Mr. Rostropovich although his wife and her family have an apartment in Moscow, which he visits on occasion because he still lacks the required permission to live permanently in Moscow.

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as the Western leaders of the anti-Stalinization campaign, the late Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev had been successful.

Such questions, he maintained, were political and, therefore, more appropriate for political dissidents than for him as a writer.

Moreover, he even rejected the suggestion that he himself had been a primary literary vehicle of the de-Stalinization campaign with his powerful novel on Stalinist labor camps, "One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich," the only one of his major works ever published here.

The Foreign Ministry said that the talk's resumption follows agreement by Soviet ambassador to the West German magazine *Der Stern* and in the Soviet weekly, *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, suggesting that he came from a wealthy background. He went on at length about his hard childhood with his widow.

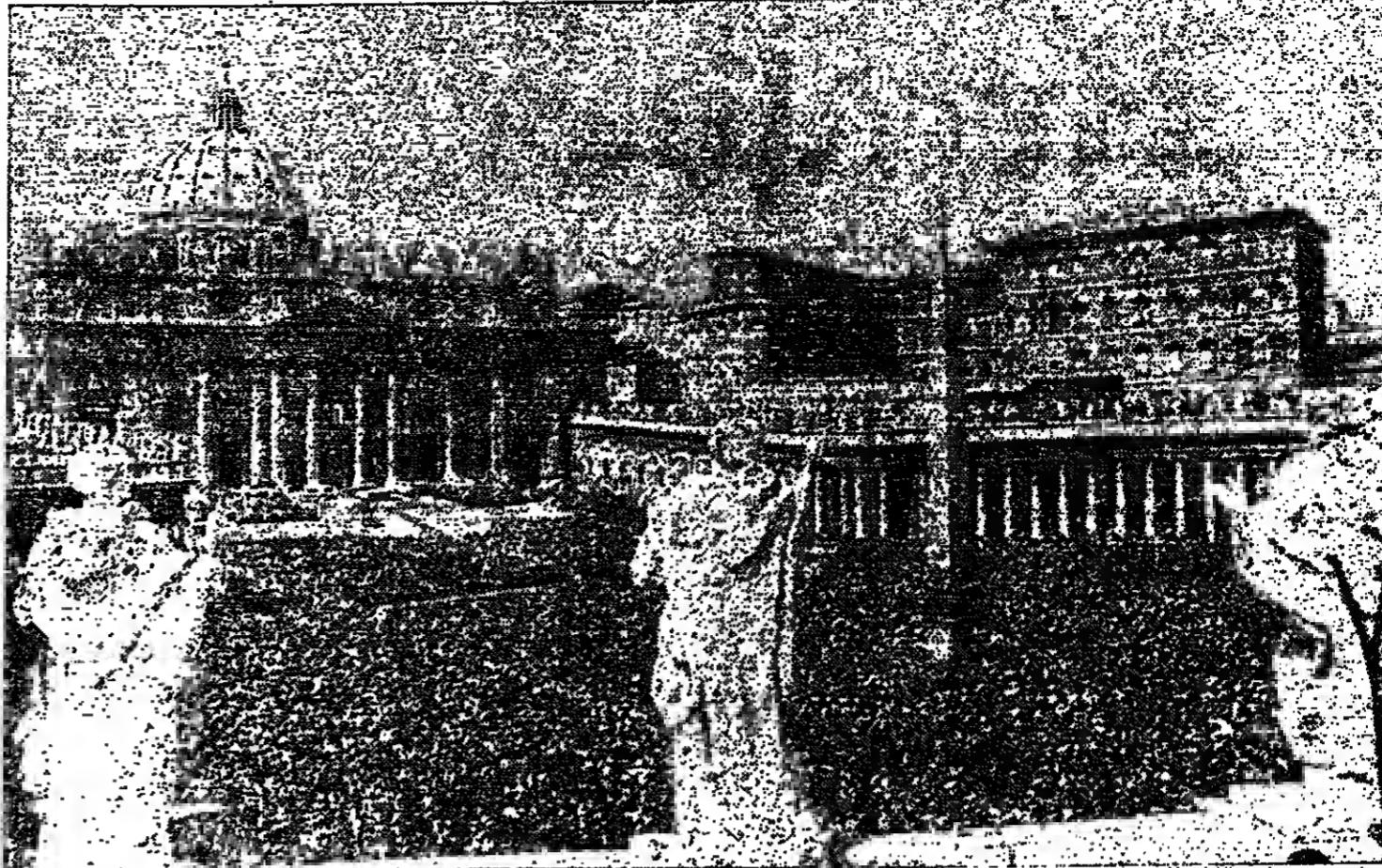
Bonn-Soviet Pact On Trade Sought

BONN, April 2 (Reuters)—A West German government delegation will fly to Moscow tomorrow for what could be conclusive negotiations on a trade agreement succeeding one that expired eight years ago.

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Joining arms to lead the procession were Daniel Ellsberg, the principal defendant in the Pentagon papers case; radical lawyer William Kunstler; Rep. Bella Abzug, D., N.Y., and Beulah Sanders, executive director of the National Welfare Rights Organization.

The rally climaxed a week of activities to register dissent against the Vietnam War and the "political trials" of the conspiracy defendants, Mr. Ellsberg and self-avowed Communist Angela Davis, who is being tried for murder in a California court.



EASTER SUNDAY—Tens of thousands of people in St. Peter's Square to receive Papal Easter benediction.

Pope Cites Christian Unity, Persecution in Easter Talk

(Continued from Page 1)
the passage of the Pope's Easter message concerning the "churches of silence" had been rewritten—and strengthened—after last

week's news that 17,000 Roman Catholic Lithuanians had publicly complained that they were being denied freedom of worship and subjected to discrimination.

The petition from Lithuania, described as the broadest collective protest by any group in the Soviet Union in recent times, was addressed to the Soviet Communist party chief, Leonid I. Brezhnev, and to the secretary-general of the United Nations, Kurt Waldheim.

Pope Paul started his day by leaving the Vatican before 8 a.m. to say mass in a new suburban church on the western outskirts of Rome. Parishioners had officiated at an hour long mass at an altar erected in front of the portico of St. Peter's Basilica.

Pope Paul returned to the Vatican in his black limousine shortly before 10 a.m. An hour later, he emerged from St. Peter's Basilica with an entourage of cardinals and other prelates to begin the outdoor mass.

Man's Ability

Today, men had the ability to give the world wonderful displays of progress and organization, the Pope said, "and will they not have the wisdom and strength to defend and restore peace where it is injured?"

At the conclusion of his message, delivered in Italian, Pope Paul said a few traditional words in the Holy Land celebrated Easter mass at the traditional site of Jesus' resurrection today, commemorating the birth of Christianity.

The Christian holiday drew hundreds of pilgrims to its holiest shrine, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, for the pontifical high mass of the Most Rev. Giacomo Beltritti, the Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem.

Under clear blue skies, the patriarch led a procession of pilgrims, priests, nuns, choirboys and diplomats into the church following sunrise services on hills overlooking the Old City.

The church was also crowded by Eastern Orthodox Christians who were observing Palm Sunday today.

Outside the church, Jerusalem policemen guarded against any Arab guerrilla attack or the repetition of interdenominational clashes that have occurred in other years. There were no incidents.

"We can't afford to close. It's the busiest day of the year," he said.

A few armed Israeli troops stood on roofs overlooking the streets but were less in evidence than on Good Friday, when soldiers were out in force, mingling with the crowds of pilgrims and tourists.

Outside the stone walls of the Old City, a few hundred Protestants commemorated the resurrection at a site revered in Protestant tradition as Christ's tomb.

Easter Sunday coincided with the fourth day of the Jewish Passover, which celebrates the flight of the Jews from Egyptian bondage.

More than 20,000 Christian and Jewish pilgrims walked along the narrow lanes within the old walls.

Arab merchants, both Muslim and Christian, reported booming sales. "Ninety percent of the Christian shops stay open," said one Greek Orthodox merchant whose souvenir shop stands only a few yards from the entrance to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

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He was at pains to answer press questions from Belfast Catholic women for an end to the violence. "I hope to God the nationally minded women of the North will stand firm and not let their menfolk down—menfolk who have given so much." Peace, he insisted, "is just not on."

Mr. McStiofain spoke to a crowd of 2,000 at a Catholic cemetery in Londonderry, in a ceremony honoring IRA dead with a traditional Easter oration. The crowd marched there illegally, defying a government ban on parades. But it kept to Catholic districts and there was no trouble.

Twenty other Catholic parades, including one that drew 4,000 marchers in Belfast, also went off peacefully. Keeping away from Protestant neighborhoods with their Easter lilies, symbols of the republican movement.

A Protestant parade in the Londonderry area, also illegal, was kept away from Catholic marchers and there were no incidents. There was speculation that William Whitelaw, Britain's new administrator here, might relax the ban on parades as a result of the trouble-free Easter.

Despite the heaviest fighting in Ireland since the Tet offensive of 1968, many Americans here spent Easter Sunday going to church, swimming and taking pictures of pretty Vietnamese girls in downtown Saigon.

Luebke Recovering
BONN, April 2 (UPI)—Former West German President Heinrich Luebke, 71, is making a good recovery following an emergency operation Thursday to stop internal bleeding, a government spokesman said today.

Nigeria Makes (Nonpolitical) Shift to Right

LAGOS, Nigeria, April 2 (UPI)—Thousands of Nigerians turned out in their Easter finery today to take part in the nation's change to driving on the right side of the road.

There were no immediate reports of serious difficulties in this West African country of 60 million, which decided to break with its British colonial past and have its 250,000 drivers get in step with neighboring countries.

The changeover follows six months of saturation publicity, the erection of new signs, circulation of a new highway code and even public sacrifices of dog blood to the Yoruba tribe's god of iron—Ogun, who controls all things metal in Yoruba mythology.

Saigon Units Forced Back South of DMZ

(Continued from Page 1)
Province and the North Vietnamese, panhandle north of the DMZ for the past four days.

The North Vietnamese radio, however, broadcast a statement today, alleging that "waves" of planes had strafed Vinh Linh, in the northern DMZ, yesterday and that three planes had been shot down. The U.S. command has reported no losses of fighter-bombers but said an F-105 that was escorting other planes over the Ho Chi Minh Trail fired missiles at an anti-aircraft radar site 37 miles southeast of Dong Hoi, close to the DMZ, early this morning. It also said that two U.S. Navy ships, the destroyers Buchanan and the Joseph Strauss, fired at targets in the southern Demilitarized Zone and were taken under fire by North Vietnamese shore batteries, but not hit.

The command is known to have plans for massive retaliatory bombing raids on the North Vietnamese troops that have come through the buffer zone, and on targets above it, but such attacks have been prevented by the heavy weather.

Large Units on Roads

Thus the North Vietnamese have been able to advance openly, in large units with tanks and artillery along the roads and through fields where peasants farmed, and past what until this weekend had been the northern tier of defenses, some belonging to the "McNamara Line" that the Americans briefly tried to erect as a surveillance barrier below the DMZ after the Tet offensive of January, 1968.

Military sources in Saigon said that the headquarters of Lt. Gen. Hoang Xuan Lam, the commander of the northernmost Military Region T, had stopped reporting casualty figures for the four days of attacks.

"No one knows," a senior American official said. "The situation is confused, and the various South Vietnamese units that are moving around out of the area probably don't know themselves."

The Saigon command today reported almost the same figures it gave yesterday: 560 Communist soldiers killed and 48 South Vietnamese killed and 135 wounded since the heavy aerial and ground assaults began Thursday. Thirteen civilians were reported killed and 35 others wounded.

Other Fighting

Simultaneous heavy fighting was also reported yesterday and today near the Cambodian border northwest of Saigon, in Tay Ninh Province, where North Vietnamese troops moved into South Vietnam and briefly overran Firebase Pace, just east of the border on Highway 22.

An American observation helicopter was shot down there yesterday afternoon, and the two crewmen were killed. The North Vietnamese reportedly used tanks in that battle too, but were eventually repulsed with losses of 151 killed, according to the Vietnamese military command. Saigon's forces suffered five killed and 27 wounded in the action, the command said.

Thirty-five Communist troops were killed and 17 South Vietnamese soldiers were wounded in three other engagements in Tay Ninh Province yesterday, the command asserted.

Saigon Uncertain

American military and civilian officials in Saigon reacted calmly to North Vietnam's massive attacks below the DMZ, many adopting the attitude that "it's a South Vietnamese operation now, and we're going to leave it to them."

Despite the heaviest fighting in Ireland since the Tet offensive of 1968, many Americans here spent Easter Sunday going to church, swimming and taking pictures of pretty Vietnamese girls in downtown Saigon.

Ex-Secretary Cites ITT Link To Mitchell

(Continued from Page 1)
last week "to get some more information" on the ITT case.

The former ITT secretary withheld granting interviews until learning from the staff of the Senate Judiciary Committee that there are "no present plans" to call her as a witness in the hearings.

That question has apparently not been settled, however. Sen. Mansfield of Montana, said last week that he feels Mrs. Ichikawa and "one or two others" should be heard from before hearings close.

Mrs. Ichikawa reaffirmed in earlier statements in affidavits that she could not remember typing those portions of an Anderson memorandum discussing the anti-trust settlement.

She also said that she does not recall the last sentence of the Anderson version—"Please destroy this, huh?"—although she remembers that it appeared in other memos she typed for Mr. Board.

Mrs. Ichikawa reiterated that she had no notion of a deal between the Justice Department and ITT during her seven years of employment at the company office here.

But she hastened to add that "I was not exactly in the inner chambers of the ITT empire."

Mrs. Ichikawa was critical of ITT for releasing an affidavit signed by her to the press without her knowledge. She complained that ITT representatives had tried to get her to make stronger statements than she intended about the alleged memorandum.

Stronger Statement

For example, she said, an FBI security officer wanted her to sign in her affidavit that she found it "inconceivable" that she could have been any link between the anti-trust settlement and the convention contributing to "I don't think anything you can do in this world is inconceivable anymore," Mrs. Ichikawa told the press conference.

The final version of her affidavit, produced by ITT on March 20, read:

"Being a trusted employee and working at a small office in which there was a frequent interchange among the employees during the period of my employment, I believe that there has been any deal or connection, I would have had an inkling about it."

She spoke at the office of her

Series of Meetings Held

Justice Dept. Lawyers Raise Questions in Wake of ITT Case

By Robert M. Smith

WASHINGTON, April 3 (UPI).—Lawyers in the Justice Department's Anti-Trust Division have raised with their superiors a number of questions about the settlement of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. merger case, and both their own role in anti-trust enforcement.

The questions—ranging from the White House to why it takes so long to prosecute anti-trust cases in general—came during a series of six private meetings hastily called in the aftermath of the ITT hearings, on April 1.

John W. Bushen, the Justice Department spokesman, confirmed that the meetings had been held and said that they represented a resumption of similar sessions held about a year ago. He acknowledged, however, that the holding of the new meetings followed the request of three young staff attorneys for a conference room in which they wanted to hold an open meeting of the ITT case and on the role and responsibilities of division staff members.

Both steps came after the distribution outside the Justice Department of a letter from Ralph Nader, the consumer advocate, that asked: "Would it be well-advised for the staff to call their own meeting to discuss... questions concerning the administration of the anti-trust laws and work out a clear platform for improvements?" Mr. Nader's letter concluded with the contention that "the acting attorney general could benefit... from the accumulated wisdom... of such a deliberation."

According to Mr. Bushen, the meetings "were held for the purpose of allowing staff attorneys to talk with higher members of the division." He said that the ITT case was "a factor" in holding the meetings but "not the factor," since "Brook" (Walter B. Conney) thought it would be a good idea to resume them.

Mr. Conney has been acting assistant attorney general in charge of the Anti-Trust Division since the appointment in January of Richard W. McLaren to a federal judgeship in Chicago.

It was Judge McLaren who was in charge when the Justice Department accepted the settlement of the ITT-Hartford Fire Insurance case. That case has been a major element in the current controversy as to whether ITT got favorable treatment from the Justice Department in return for a contribution to the Republican National Convention.

Mr. Bushen said that roughly one-third of the time spent at the three meetings he had reports on had been devoted to questions relating to the ITT settlement. "Most of the questions that have come up," he contended, "are based on misinformation transmitted by the news media."

The news media have not been the only source of information about the current controversy for members of the Anti-Trust Division, however, since—as Mr. Bushen acknowledged—every staff lawyer and economist in the division has been given a copy of Mr. McLaren's testimony before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

One of the staff lawyers said that "a lot of us thought we were reading distortions in the press until we got the transcripts of Mr. McLaren's testimony. Then we saw the inconsistencies were real."

Some of the lawyers said that, in particular, they could not understand Mr. McLaren's ultimate willingness to accept an out-of-court settlement of the Hartford case. They said that they could not reconcile that with Mr. McLaren's earlier strong insistence that the case be taken to the Supreme Court, "win or lose," so that the government could have a precedent relating to the permissible scope of conglomerates.

According to reliable sources within the Anti-Trust Division, at the meetings that have been held so far staff members have raised basically four types of questions. They are:

• Questions about the way in which the ITT settlement was reached. These have included: Why was an outside financial analyst, Richard J. Ramsden, called in rather than a staff accountant used? Was there improper influence at high levels



STRIKING UP THE CAMPAIGN—Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., uses plenty of body English while bowling in Milwaukee Friday, taking time out from Wisconsin race.



BLOWING UP THE CAMPAIGN—Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., autographing supporters' balloons in Milwaukee Saturday as he was winding up race in Wisconsin primary.

Key Man Reported Held

Argentina 'On Heels of Kidnappers'

BUENOS AIRES, April 2 (UPI).

Police today raided houses in Buenos Aires and its surrounding industrial belt after questioning the man they believe organized the kidnapping 13 days ago of Fiat executive Oberdan Sallustro. And Argentine President Alejandro Lanusse told reporters: "We are stepping on the heels of the kidnappers."

A police spokesman said the raids were based on information obtained after arresting the man and four other people, including a pregnant woman, in a house in the industrial suburb of Villa Ballester.

All About Howard Hughes—and More

Clifford Irving Busy Writing 'The Book About the Book'

WESTPORT, Conn., April 2 (AP).

Author Clifford Irving says he is busy writing a book about the Howard Hughes autobiography caper that was to have made his fortune but instead may lead him to a prison cell.

In a rented, rambling wood-shingled house here, 50 miles from New York City, Mr. Irving has completed 40,000 words of an expected 120,000-word manuscript.

Liquid chlorine turns into a poisonous gas when it comes into contact with the air.

Louisville officials had ordered evacuation of about 4,800 persons within a mile radius of the dam site as a precaution.

Regions Obtain Powers in Italy

ROME, April 2 (Reuters).—Italy's 20 regional administrations yesterday assumed their full powers under the constitution—about 25 years after the constitution was enacted.

The transfer, on the eve of the Easter holiday, attracted little attention. But it means that about 15,000 civil servants have changed their employers and wide-ranging powers have shifted from the central government to the regions.

Five of the 20 regions—Sicily, Sardegna, Val d'Aosta, Trentino-Alto Adige and Friuli-Venezia Giulia—were already in existence for several reasons before elections were held in summer, 1970, to elect the councils to govern the others.

The powers the others assume from today cover town planning and public works—apart from state highways, superhighways, major ports and airports—agriculture, tourism, public transport, health services and police.

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The house is rented until June 15, the day before Mr. and Mrs. Irving and Mr. Suckind are scheduled to be sentenced on federal and state charges of conspiracy and grand larceny.

Mr. Irving said he is under great pressure to complete the new book. In addition to the money he owes McGraw-Hill, most of which is still intact, though impounded in Switzerland and New York City, Mr. Irving figures he owes a total of \$1.5 million in possible court fines.

POSTCODE _____

Especially in Draft Cases

Rate of Conviction Down In Federal Cases in U.S.

By Fred P. Graham

WASHINGTON (NYT).—A special study of Justice Department prosecutions has disclosed that the government's conviction rate in criminal cases has dropped steadily over the last five years.

The two-volume study, made by the administrative office of the U.S. courts, disclosed that all 17 of the offenses that made up the bulk of prosecutions had experienced a decline in the conviction rate, an increase in dismissals before trial and a drop

in the percentage of defendants who plead guilty.

In a majority of the offenses, there has also been a rise in the rate of acquittals.

The most dramatic shift has

come in prosecutions of alleged Selective Service Act violators, where only one out of eight young men taken into court last year received a prison sentence.

In 1967, three-fourths, or 75 percent, of the men accused of draft violations were convicted. The conviction rate dropped to 34 percent last year.

The apparent deterioration in

the effectiveness of federal prosecutions spans two years of the Johnson administration and three of President Nixon's, and the study is considered so politically volatile that it has not been made public.

Senate Panel

It was prepared for the Senate Subcommittee on Criminal Laws and Procedures and filed with the committee several weeks ago. A copy was subsequently obtained by The New York Times.

Because of the controversy that would undoubtedly result if the decline is found to be due to Supreme Court decisions in favor of defendants, or inefficiency on the part of federal attorneys, Sen. John L. McClellan, the chairman of the subcommittee, has written every federal district court asking why so many cases have been dismissed.

Meanwhile, a scheduled appearance before the subcommittee by Rowland F. Kirks, the director of the administrative office, has been postponed until May, when the judge's responses will be available.

The study was prepared to help the senators evaluate the penalties and sentencing provisions of the proposed wide revision of the federal criminal code.

Mr. Kirks' testimony, scheduled for mid-April, was put off when the senators noticed the drastic drop in law enforcement efficiency that the figures seemed to show.

"You've got to prepare yourself mentally," he said as he paused by the Ford assembly plant at Wixom. After three and a half years in the plant, assembling dashboards, he feels he has reached a dead end.

"I'm going back to school at the end of the summer," he said.

"There's only three ways out of here. You either conform and become deadier each day, or you rebel or you quit."

The feeling that there is no future, that the work is boring, that the only solution is to get out of the plant or wait for retirement has become widespread among many of the hourly workers who man the nation's industrial plants.

The problem, often referred to as the "blue-collar blues," is not new. There have been complaints about the monotony of assembly-line work from the beginning. What is new is that, increasingly, a significant number of workers are starting to resist the discipline required by their jobs.

Two other possible reasons mentioned for the rising number of pratical dismissals were that the liberal decisions of the War court might have made it more difficult to get convictions, or that the government's lawyers were bungling an increasing number of cases.

Counsel Eager

A fourth reason was mentioned by the Justice Department lawyer as possibly the most important—that it has become fashionable among smart young lawyers to represent criminal defendants, and in the event of indictment that the federal government now pays them to do it. He pointed to the steadily declining percentage of defendants who plead guilty, attributing this to aggressive, eager counsel.

Where selective service prosecutions are involved, not only has the conviction rate dropped, but also judges have become markedly more lenient toward those who are convicted.

In 1967, when 986 young men were prosecuted, 743 were convicted, 606 were sent to prison, 78 were placed on probation and 4 were fined. Last year, out of 2,074 prosecuted, 1,035 were convicted, 377 of these were granted probation and 9 were fined.

Sgt. Bumgarner says he has

done everything he can think of

to try to extend his stay in South Vietnam, but that there just aren't any more jobs.

Sgt. Armstrong, from Mexico

N.Y., has an additional reason to stay—a small Vietnamese boy named Squeaky whom he "adopted" after the boy's parents were killed by the Viet Cong near Bong Son in central South Vietnam in 1967.

Squeaky stole a rifle from one of Sgt. Armstrong's friends shortly after they found him and disappeared for a few days. When he came back, Squeaky told them that he had been to the Viet Cong base camp and shot the guerrillas who had killed his parents.

"We didn't believe him. He was only 7," Sgt. Armstrong remembers. "So he led us up in the mountains and we found a Communist camp with seven dead VC lying there." After that, Sgt. Armstrong gave Squeaky his own special uniform and M-16 rifle and took him on patrol.

Sgt. Armstrong, 28, is not married, so he has completed arrangements to have his parents legally adopt Squeaky. But the South Vietnamese government has refused to permit Squeaky to leave the country.

For Robert Traister, who has

been here as an adviser with the Agency for International Development since 1962, Vietnam has been a series of personal challenges and satisfactions.

No Arms Needed

"I don't carry a large cross,"

said the 34-year-old senior adviser in Sadee province in the Mekong Delta. "I have put in a big piece of my life here, and I can justify it personally in terms of what I have been able to do for my Vietnamese friends. I believe in the Vietnamese, not necessarily in everything America has done here."

Sadee province is one of South

Vietnam's showcases. There are

now so few Viet Cong in Sadee

that Mr. Traister can drive almost anywhere in the province unarmed, even at night—something unheard of until the last two years.

"They actually like Americans here," he remarked. "There have never been any GIs here, and all they know about us is the aid we have given them."

Mr. Traister lives in simple

quarters in Sadee's sleepy provincial center, and he occasionally

enters the American advisers

who have an air-conditioned

motel-like compound called Palm

Springs in the nearby city of Can Tho.

"But I know I'm not suited to

go back to society," he said.

"Every time I go home for vacation I get restless for this place."

Likes the Life

Jerry Sakura, who first came to South Vietnam in 1965 as a Navy officer, admits he has stayed because he married a Vietnamese woman and enjoys his relaxed style of life.

"I suppose you could call us colonialists," the Japanese-American said. "I like the chance to play lots of tennis and swim with my kids every day, and I have a good business selling Ford's in the PX. But when it's 95 degrees in the shade out on the tennis court, you sure don't feel like a colonialist," he added.

Mr. Sakura, who lives in a comfortable villa just two minutes from Saigon's exclusive Cercle Sportif Club, says he does not think about the war very often. "People at home get excited about it and they don't even believe me anymore when I try to tell them how well the war is going," he remarked. "But for us, it is a simply a fact of life we live with."

For Sgt. Roy Bumgarner and members of a Ranger company attached to the First Cavalry Division,

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INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS



'Blue-Collar Blues'—Technology Gone too Far?

The feeling that there is no future, that the work is boring, that the only solution is to get out of the plant or wait for retirement has become widespread among many of the hourly workers who run the industrial plants.

More workers are taking days off without excuses. Absenteeism among the Big Three auto makers

—General Motors, the Ford Motor Co. and the Chrysler Corp.—has doubled in the last seven years, from 3 to 3 percent in 1965 to 5 to 6 percent now.

Indeed, on Fridays and Mondays in many plants up to 15 percent of the workers do not go in, causing severe production problems.

Turnover has also doubled. Chrysler reported in its 1970 negotiations that almost half its workers did not complete the first 90 days on the job in 1969.

An increasing number of workers are also asking the United Automobile Workers to press for early retirement, to change the job so that they are made more interesting, and to make overtime voluntary, issues that were rarely mentioned in the past.

Job Scarcity

There has been a slight decrease in absenteeism and turnover in the last year. But many in the industry believe this may be a temporary lull because of a scarcity of jobs caused by high unemployment and the small amount of new hiring by the industry in the last two years.

The companies have begun to react. Each of the Big Three is looking into new ways to motivate workers.

The most far-reaching changes are being tried at Chrysler, where

workers are being brought into management decisions and consulted on how new cars should be built and plants organized.

Corporate executives, union leaders, government officials and labor experts are debating whether a new work force has emerged that will increasingly demand jobs that will fulfill creative needs as well as provide food and shelter.

There are some who believe

that these problems have always existed and that no major modifications of work will be needed to keep the economy running.

There are others who believe that American industry is being confronted by a young, more highly educated worker who will demand major changes in the work place.

There is much at stake on how the 30 million blue-collar workers view their jobs. It will affect productivity, which in the long run will determine if American industry can meet foreign competition and if inflation can be stopped.

Automation and new technology can still contribute to higher productivity.

But, said Edward Cole, president of General Motors in a recent speech, "it is not machines but people on whom car future progress must depend."

Some industrial engineers also believe that American industry in some instances may have pushed technology too far by taking the last few bits of skill out of jobs, and that a point of

Other research has found the main cause of discontent of the blue-collar worker lies in the nature of his work.

A major study of 1,055 workers by the Institute of Social Research at the University of Michigan has found that one cause is isolation those with the "blue-collar blues" in terms of age, sex and income, although income does make a small difference.

A worker is satisfied, the survey found, if he has a chance to use his skills, be creative and learn new things, and if he works for a supervisor who knows his job and leaves him alone.

Many assembly-line workers agree with these findings.

Willy Raines and two of his friends sat in an Oldsmobile in a parking lot outside the Wixom plant sipping scotch from paper cups. It was 11 a.m. and the is the way they usually spend their half-hour lunch break.

Raines' job has been in the assembly line for 17 years. is to take tires off a rack and hang them on hooks that move at waist level.

"I don't know what it is they can't do, but they got to change these jobs," he said. "If you don't get a break off that line, you can go crazy."

Eager to Retire

Like many older workers, we have built up seniority and benefits and have limited education, he sees no choice but to keep his job. His hope is to put in his 30 years and retire at \$300 a month in benefits at the age of 58.

For a younger worker, however, 30 years and retirement seem a long way off. Many feel the frustration of Dewey Burton, who started at the Wixom plant when he was 18 and full of optimism.

He had hoped that he would make enough money to set up his own body paint shop and become a foreman.

"Each year," he said, "I feel like I accomplished something. Suddenly, I realized that I'm at a dead end and I'll probably be hacking on the line for 30 years."

It has taken him seven years to get into the paint department even though he has won numerous trophies for his custom work on the outside.

For a year and a half he was to a technical college to better his chances for promotion but dropped out when he had to work overtime, often up to 3 a.m.

He has passed his foreman test but was denied promotion after he was disciplined for not wearing safety glasses. Now he sometimes puts down a quart of wine at lunch. "Why should I be in a dead end?" he asked. "There's got to be some change."

Many young workers simply quit. Three years ago, when the Wixom plant on the outside of Detroit was hiring some new people, about 8 percent of the workers would quit each month. This meant that 4,300 workers had to be hired each year to maintain a work force of 5,000.

There are small encouraging signs.

Absenteeism, which had risen over the last two years, has leveled off and in some cases is beginning to decline, though it is still too high to be acceptable to the industry.

McPhee Denke, head of Ford's labor relations, is confident about the future.

The average age of the work force, he said, has fallen by two years in the last decade and will continue to fall. The younger employee, he said, is less willing to put up with the type of work and conditions encountered by the men who entered the plant before and after the Depression.

He is also optimistic as to the most of the other top executives in the industry. "I think the job on the assembly line can be changed to make them more interesting."

Proposals such as having teams of workers build one car or a large unit, or having workers low one car along the assembly line are considered impractical by auto executives and even some union leaders.

Douglas Fraser, the head of the UAW's Chrysler department, said, "If you triple plant capacity and it would be willing to pay \$10,000 per car, then you could have teams build one car."

A Hopeful Discovery For Cancer Therapy

By Jane E. Brody

CLEARWATER BEACH, Fla. (NYT).—As our understanding of the causes of cancer grows, it seems increasingly difficult to prevent this scourge of mankind. Many cancer-causing chemicals in man's environment appear to be inevitable consequences of human progress. And the growing implication of hidden and possibly unknown viruses as initiators of cancer indicate that conventional vaccines would be ineffective against them.

The problem has just been underscored at the General Motors Corp. assembly plant in Lordstown, Ohio, where worker resistance to the discipline of a highly automated assembly line has led to sabotage and a 22-day strike. But union and management men say the troubles in Lordstown are merely an aspect of broader troubles.

Last week, however, a young Harvard surgeon outlined a discovery that, for the majority of solid tumors at least, may give medicine a way to prevent the ravages of cancer long before it starts to grow. He is learning how to prevent it from starting.

The surgeon, Dr. M. Judah Folkman, demonstrated that most—and possibly all—solid tumors cannot grow beyond a pinhead size without the action of a certain chemical produced by the tumor. He has dubbed it "tumor angiogenesis factor," or TAF.

Dr. Folkman, who has isolated TAF from a wide variety of animal and human tumors, has shown that it is critical to the ability of a tiny tumor to grow to a size that devastates its host. The chemical, Dr. Folkman told a science writers' seminar held here by the American Cancer Society, stimulates the growth of blood vessels into the tumor and gives the growing cancer a way to rid itself of poisonous waste products. Without the blood vessel-stimulating effects of TAF, Dr. Folkman said, tumor growth would be stunted by "carriage" and a cancer would remain indefinitely dormant at about the size of a pinhead seed."

The surgeon demonstrated this dormancy in a time-lapse movie depicting seven days in the life of a tumor growing in tissue culture, where it could not stimulate the growth of blood vessels. After 24 to 36 hours, the cancerous nodule reached a diameter of about two millimeters—about the size of a pinhead. It stopped growing even though it remained

TAF AND CANCER:

A Harvard surgeon says he has found that a protein substance (TAF) speeds growth of most cancers

Eurobonds

Convertibles Gobbled Up, But Debtor Change Found Upsetting

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, April 3 (UPI)—Final terms were set on \$140 million of convertible debentures issued by American firms last week, and with the exception of the semi-private placement from American Motors, the conditions were almost the same way or another. In all of them to take into account the enormous demand for new bank loan entries to the New York Stock Exchange.

The most controversial move was Warner-Lambert's decision to sue the bonds in its own name rather than through an offshore financial subsidiary. The seven issues, on offer at the same time, initiated the market to this novelty and Warner-Lambert, with four hours notice to subscribers, insisted on doing the same thing.

For the borrower, it means the costs of establishing and maintaining the offshore facade are eased. At the same time, the more theoretically weakens the position of investors as, in the event of death, the bondholder's state is subject to U.S. inheritance taxes on the transfer of the bonds. But as these are in paper form, it is not likely the U.S. authorities would ever find out about such an event. What pests some bankers are the potential implications. What appears, they ask for example, Washington ever imposes exchange controls or through other means circumscribes the transferability of money abroad.

But with the price of the shares

down from the \$84 level when the bonds were announced, the company had to choose between a substantially higher conversion

premium or lowering the buy-in price in order to keep within the 15 percent range. To compensate (Continued on Page 8, Col. 4)

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

Commodity Index	Latest	Week	Prior Week	1971
	March 26	March 19	March 19	
Currency in circulation	115.5	
Total loans	\$85,923,003	\$85,550,000	\$82,560,000	
Steel prod. (tons)	2,632,000	2,561,000	2,583,000	
Auto production	
Daily oil prod. (bbls)	9,528,000	9,511,000	8,860,000	
Freight car loadings	502,425	516,657	516,657	
Electric power, kw-hr.	31,422,003	31,388,000	30,122,000	
Business failures	196	213	249	

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	Feb.	Prior Month	1971
Employed	80,823,000	80,838,000	78,475,000
Unemployed	4,912,000	5,071,000	4,886,000
Industrial production	182	182	105.7
Personal income	\$886,900,000	\$882,000,000	\$832,400,000
Money supply	\$231,400,000	\$228,900,000	\$217,700,000
Consumer's Price Index	123.8	123.2	119.4

*Figures subject to revision by source.
Commodity index based on 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Consumer price index is based on 1967=100. Money supply is total demand deposits adjusted as to Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet. Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

Because of those factors—particularly the rising cost of food,

U.S. Economy Gains But Consumer Caution And Deficit in Foreign Trade Slow Pace

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, April 2 (NYT)—At the end of the year's first quarter, it appears that the U.S. economy is closely following the track projected for it by government officials and most private forecasters, but it is hardly the same as that real. Especially since the stock is purchased, investors fall subject to the same tax exposure and with registered shares.

Especially irksome to critics is the fact that the costs of raising money in Europe through the offshore finance company are not that large. In addition, they say investors would be willing to pay for the additional protection by accepting less in the way of a coupon.

As it is, Warner-Lambert also cut the coupon on its \$40 million issue to 4 1/2% from the 4 3/4 percent that had been indicated. This was done both in response to the demand (critics ruefully note) that interest in the stock was so strong that the change of the debtor to the parent company caused barely a ripple) and as a means of keeping the conversion premium in the 15 percent area mentioned in the invitation telegrams. The bonds can be turned in for the company's stock at \$96 a share, or 15.66 percent more than the Big Board price when the terms were set. A 15 percent premium is already high for this market, accustomed to the 7 to 10 percent range.

But with the price of the shares

utilities and services—the mood of the public and political analysts has not matched the favorable numbers that have been flowing out from Washington lately on the state of the economy.

Apparently, public sentiment has also been dampened by the unexpectedly reduced level of take-home pay this year as the result of higher federal tax withholding. It is estimated that at least 40 million American families

have been so affected—to the extent of perhaps \$8 billion—depriving the economy of considerable potential thrust. Administration sources have been pondering various programs to induce more people to increase their exemptions so that take-home pay is raised.

The conference board's latest consumer survey among 10,000 families across the country found a more optimistic view of current business and unemployment conditions but considerable hesitancy on buying plans for automobiles, homes and major appliances. Such intentions are about where they were late last year.

Not Much 'Snap'

In an interview last week, Harold V. Passer, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Affairs, acknowledged that consumer spending "hasn't had much snap to it" but said that he felt "retail sales have had a little more sparkle the last couple of weeks."

"We're close to the target in terms of the overall economy. One area that has fallen a little short is consumer spending because of the extra tax withholding and the mild weather in the Northeast. But in residential construction and capital spending, we are ahead of the target and that should help us to achieve the \$100-billion gain in the gross product we still expect for the year."

In addition to the strength in housing and business capital spending, the economy is benefiting from stepped-up industrial

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 51)

Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, April 2 (NYT)—The American Stock Exchange and the Over-Counter market ended on the fence last week as both lists finished practically unchanged in slow trading.

Brokers noted that many investors remained on the sidelines because of the approach of the long weekend. The markets were closed on Friday in observance of Good Friday.

This inactivity was reflected in the turnover on the exchange which fell to 15,176,210 shares from 23,803,120 shares from the week before. A total of 51 blocks of 10,000 shares or more changed hands compared with 68 blocks the week before.

A few negative announcements during the week also kept interest to a minimum. One was the news that the index of leading economic indicators in February rose only 0.5 per cent. Brokers also noted that the recent rise in short-term interest rates was a factor that fostered investors' hesitancy.

Had it not been for the drag of sluggish consumer spending in the first two months of the latest quarter and a poor foreign-trade performance, the economy's gain would have been even more impressive.

Although the economy's achievements have been generally satisfactory, they have not been powerful enough to assure the administration's two other basic goals so far: a significant reduction in unemployment and a markedly lower rate of inflation.

Other movers on the Amex included Ponderosa System which advanced 7 5/8 to 53 1/4 and Champion Home Builders which jumped 3 7/8 to 72 5/8. In the Counter market, the NASDAQ industrial index closed

at 136.51, up 0.76 for the week.

Over-Counter Market

Because of those factors—particularly the rising cost of food,

down from the \$84 level when the bonds were announced, the company had to choose between a substantially higher conversion

premium or lowering the buy-in

price in order to keep within the 15 percent range. To compensate (Continued on Page 8, Col. 4)

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Wednesday's Opener in Doubt

Baseball Players Strike Over Pension Issue

NEW YORK, April 2 (UPI)—Major-league baseball players walked out of their spring training camp yesterday in the national pastime's first mass strike, canceling all exhibition games "indefinitely" and putting the official opening of the 1972 season on Wednesday in doubt.

A late-afternoon top-level meeting between Marvin Miller, attorney who is executive director of the Baseball Players Association, and John Gaherin, chief negotiator for the club owners, failed to solve the impasse over the players' demand for increased pensions.

Gaherin emerged from the 90-minute meeting in New York and reported "no progress." Another Gaherin-Miller meeting was scheduled for today.

The Associated Press today reported there was "no progress" made between Miller and Gaherin.

(Miller met for 1 1/2 hours at Gaherin's office in New York, but the issue remained at a stalemate. The two parties said they could meet again Monday.)

"There's been no progress," said Gaherin. "The separation between the two parties hasn't narrowed although we spent today trying to narrow it. The main issues remain the same," he AP reported.

The exhibition games scheduled Saturday and Sunday involving all 24 big-league clubs were wiped out.

"There has been no progress at all toward putting an end to the strike," Gaherin said. "At this time, I would have to say there is a grave danger about pending the season schedule and if playing activity has been suspended indefinitely."

Although Gaherin disclosed plans for his meeting today with Miller and for meetings after that if need be, he ruled out any chance that the owners would accept one of Miller's proposed solutions to the dispute-independent arbitration.

"We don't think arbitration is going to solve this," Gaherin said. "We believe we have the expertise within the parties involved and it must be applied."

The players were moving out of their training camps in Florida and Arizona, heading home in most cases, although some were hanging around the sunshine states in hopes of finding a place.

Happy Allen Signs, Joins White Sox

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Contrary to the end, Dick Allen ended his one-month holdout and headed in with the Chicago White Sox even as his hundreds of big-league baseball colleagues are checking out on strike yesterday.

And Hank Aaron, who can afford the last time in his pursuit of Babe Ruth's career record of 714 home runs, said at the Atlanta Braves' training base he hopes the strike is settled quickly.

And Bob Short, owner of the Texas Rangers and the man who killed Washington's traditional residential opener long before he strike, saw his players break camp and scatter before they ever played a game on Texas soil.

Those were some of the sideights as baseball's first full-legged player strike began. (The Detroit Tigers staged a sympathy strike on May 18, 1912, protesting the suspension of Ty Cobb for punching a fan, but after one day, in which a pickup team of and-latters and coaches in their uniforms lost, 24-2, to the Philadelphia Athletics—Cobb was reinstated and the walkout ended.)

The Rangers took 25 minutes

at Pampanga Beach to decide to strike after listening to Short for a hour or more.

Alex signed his 1972 contract,

estimated at close to \$135,000, highest salary ever for a Chicago

thrite, after being verbally (and perhaps in writing) assured he could "have a home in Chicago for many years."

"For the first time in my career I feel really wanted," Alex said after talking with club officials. Asked why he had been out of touch with the club, Alex said he had been "deflated" over being traded each of three consecutive years.

As for Aaron, a contented man with the game's fatted contract, \$200,000 a year for the next three years as he tries to build his total of 880 home runs, "Well, shutdown would hurt me, I guess, but what can I do?"

Benfica Defeats Bayern in Soccer

PARIS, April 2 (AP)—Benfica

of Lisbon, warming up for its European Cup semi-final match against Ajax, in Amsterdam Wednesday, defeated Bayern Munich, 2-1, today in an exhibition match at Colombes Stadium.

Benfica scored in the first minute on a goal by Nene and in the 12th minute on Battista's shot. Bayern's goal was by Roth at the 40th minute.

The Germans appeared tired from their match yesterday against Cologne, which they won 4-1. Bayern is in the Cup Winners Cup semifinals, which it plays the Glasgow Rangers

to work out on their own to stay in condition.

"This is a very sad day for baseball," said general manager Bob Howsam of the Cincinnati Reds in St. Petersburg, Fla. "I would hope for a quick settlement, but all I know is that today's (exhibition) game is off."

The Reds are supposed to host the traditional opener Wednesday against Houston, before the other clubs open Thursday and Friday.

At issue is the players' demand that \$350,000, of which they claim \$175,000 is available in an escrow account of the pension fund that the owners won't release, be added

to their benefit plan over the next year.

Several of the teams clung until the last minute to hopes that yesterday's game would be played.

Meetings were held by many teams, most of them to discuss what happened in Dallas Friday at a meeting of Miller and player representatives from all 24 teams.

At the end of that three-hour session, Miller announced the representatives, two from each team, had voted 47-0 with one abstention (reported Wes Parker of the Los Angeles Dodgers) to strike unless the owners would agree to either "an appropriate

settlement" or "binding arbitration by any prominent person not associated with either of the parties."

The meetings of the separate teams ended all in the same way—with decisions to go home.

"I told the man to go where they could live the cheapest, and for most of them that's home," said pitcher Gary Peters, Boston Red Sox player representative.

"I told the players to go home on the advice of Marvin Miller," said outfielder Jay Johnstone, alternate player representative of the Chicago White Sox. (He added that Miller had repeatedly

warned the players against striking, citing the risk of sacrificing public support and draining the association's limited resources.)

And so they left. Most of the clubs provided each player a non-refundable one-way plane ticket to wherever he wanted to go.

The Orioles, however, provided one-way tickets to Baltimore. The Dodgers, who own their jet plane, had flown back to Los Angeles for a scheduled game in Anaheim, Calif. The White Sox told their players the club will have a chartered plane going to Chicago on Tuesday and they're welcome to come along; otherwise, they're on their own.

And so the players against striking, citing the risk of sacrificing public support and draining the association's limited resources.)



HOOKED—Muhammad Ali connects with his left in the fifth round against the face of Mac Foster on the way to winning a unanimous 15-round decision.

Ali Gains Unanimous Decision

By John M. Lee

TOKYO, April 2 (NYT)—The first of April is an exciting time for Japan. The pale pink cherry blossoms burst open, and millions upon millions of Japanese swarm to the parks to see the trees, drink a little sake out of doors and enjoy the fine weather and fellowship.

This year, there was cause for additional excitement—the first professional heavyweight fight in Asia and one of the rare occasions for Japanese fight fans to see two foreigners in the same ring.

But after 15 turgid rounds yesterday afternoon, in which Muhammad Ali clearly outpointed but never quite overcame a listless Mac Foster, some of the Japanese were loudly complaining that the cherry blossoms would have offered more excitement.

More than 10,000 fans, who paid from \$10 to \$100 a seat, streamed through a park of flowering trees to the Budokan (hall of martial arts). Acclimated to the calm sparring of their own smallish national boxers, the Japanese looked to the brawny foreigners for a real slugfest of knockdowns and the knockout each had predicted.

Instead, they got a listless waltz that gave the impression of Ali holding Foster up in re-

turn for which Foster hardly ever tried to hit him in the face.

"All, you make me yawn," one fan shouted in Japanese. Others booted and cried out, "Robbery! Give us our money back!"

At a news conference after the match, Japanese reporters expressed their disappointment at the lack of action. But Ali told them in serious tones: "When two of the world's best fighters meet, it's not that easy for them to knock each other out."

Ali also confirmed he had canceled a trip to Peking he had been expected to begin on Monday afternoon, in which Muhammad Ali clearly outpointed but never quite overcame a listless Mac Foster, some of the Japanese were loudly complaining that the cherry blossoms would have offered more excitement.

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drew crowds to a Tokyo department store. But after a few days of reporting the boxers' colorful quotes, the Japanese language press tired of the story.

All revived interest briefly with the disclosure that he would appear today in a dressing robe of green dragons, red flames and cherry blossoms. He drew cheers when he appeared in this costume carrying a placard for ROUND FIVE, the round for which he had predicted victory.

Ali, who weighed 236 pounds, was in command all the way.

Referee John Crowder, a U.S. Air Force sergeant based in Japan, scored it 75-75. Judge Hirotsu scored it 74-65, and Judge Takeo Ugo scored it 75-67, all for Ali.

Although he scored continuously with lefts and rights to the head and body, Ali was unable to knock down his 29-year-old opponent, a former U.S. Marine.

All jacked power, especially in his straight rights and right crosses but was too fast for Foster.

Foster, the World Boxing Association's No. 9 heavyweight, weighed in at 311 3/4. He bore in courageously throughout the fight but was unable to corner the former world heavyweight champion.

Ali acted disgusted at the end of the fifth round when he failed to fulfill his prediction. There were also some boos.



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Luxury and first class hotels designed to fit into the breathtaking landscape.



"The Costa Smeralda now offers you one of the world's greatest and most beautiful courses"

—Robert Trent Jones, designer of Pebble Golf Course

Robert Trent Jones believes that he has created a great golf course in one of the most impressive settings imaginable. There is no doubt that he is right.

Robert Trent Jones' superb design offers challenging golf in spectacular surroundings. The course stretches from the white sands of the Bay of Pebble—from which it takes its name—to Cala di Volpe, bay of foxes. With magnificent views over the emerald-coloured sea, it is set among unusual rock formations and prolific Mediterranean vegetation.

Par '72 Championship Standard

According to which tee you use, the total length varies between 5,200 and 6,800 yards. It is designed so that you will need to use every shot in the book.

This is a course on which you can really test your mettle, offering an attainable goal to every player whatever his handicap. It is kept in first class condition all year with a fully automated underground water sprinkling

system to ensure that the dry Mediterranean summer does not burn it. Electric golf cars are available.

Hotels, sport and land

273 yards from the 16th tee is the luxury Cala di Volpe hotel. 10 minutes by car are the Pebble hotel (luxury class) and the hotel Cervo (first class). All offer special rates to golfers. In addition to golf you will be able to enjoy tennis, yachting and all forms of water sport. There are also 30 superb beaches on the Costa Smeralda plus a selection of night clubs, restaurants and bars. Yachtmen and deep-water sailors will find one of the best equipped harbours in the Mediterranean at Porto Cervo.

In the south-west area of the golf course, there is a wide selection of beautiful plots of land for sale. Full details will be sent on request.

How to get there

Allards—the Sardinian airline—operates regular flights to Olbia Airport from Rome, Milan, Bologna, Genoa and Cagliari—and May to October from Turin, Ajaccio and Nice.

Car ferries sail regularly from Civitavecchia (Rome), Genoa and Tolone to Olbia or Porto Torres. Olbia is less than 50 minutes by road from Porto Cervo, the heart of the Costa Smeralda.

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Please send me complete details about the following (as appropriate):

GOLF HOLIDAYS HOLIDAYS

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Post to The Secretary, Pebble Golf Club, L-07020 Porto Cervo, Costa Smeralda, Sardinia, Italy. Telex: Italy 79065.

More Sports News
On Page 9

Observer

Sagas of April

By Russell Baker

Here are some April-fool news stories:

WASHINGTON—President Nixon ordered the Republican National Committee today to divide its bulging campaign treasury \$50-50 with the Democratic Party. His purpose, the President said, is to save the Democrats from bankruptcy, so that they will be able to field a candidate against him in the coming presidential campaign.

Baker

In a formal statement, the President pointed out that the Republicans, as the Democratic party's chief contributor, would have great power in deciding who the Democratic candidate would be.

It is known that Mr. Nixon would be delighted to confront George Meany, but White House political advisers deny that the AFL-CIO chief is the President's first choice for the Democratic nomination. John Mitchell, secretary for re-election, says privately that Mr. Nixon's first choice would probably be Richard Nixon.

The President always campaigns most effectively when he has an opponent with a record he can attack." Mr. Mitchell told this reporter privately. "With a record like his to run against, he believes he can carry 45 states and give the Democrats their biggest landslide since 1960."

Rome—Prof. Henry Kissinger, in Rome to dance with Elizabeth Taylor, revealed tonight that he is not twins, as reported yesterday by columnist Jack Anderson, but triplets. "The other two," said the professor, "do most of the work and I, who am not so bright as they are but a killer with women—I do the swinging."

Which was the Kissinger who went to China with the President? "It wasn't me," said the professor, blowing a kiss to Sophia Loren, "but when I asked Henrik and Heinrich which one

made the trip, they wouldn't tell me. They have fun teasing me about things like that because they think I am only a playboy."

New York—ITT announced today that it was "only joking" when its representatives discussed with the CIA ways to prevent President Allende from taking office in Chile.

"The trouble with Washington these days," the big conglomerate declared in a formal statement, "is that nobody down there has a sense of humor any more."

Baltimore—Vice-President Agnew, after a long period out of the limelight, turned up at a fund-raising dinner tonight wearing a fringed buckskin suit, a blue work shirt, a long beard and hair down to his shoulders.

The Vice-President became angry with reporters after one asked if his change of style had anything to do with his recently developed friendship with Frank Sinatra.

"I just got tired of being out of it, pal," said the Vice-President. "Since you only go around once in life, I figure you'd better grab for all the gusto you can get. Right now, that's where my mind's at."

Addis Ababa—Two professors, both looking startlingly like Henry Kissinger, were in this Ethiopian capital tonight secretly making arrangements for forthcoming campaign visits by President Nixon.

The professors denied that they were Henry Kissinger, but said that columnist Jack Anderson's report that Prof. Kissinger was twins "was too absurd to deserve comment."

It was learned from Ethiopian sources, however, that the International Chess Federation also said that the International Chess Federation had notified him and Fischer that unless Fischer agreed by tomorrow to guarantee his appearance at the matches beginning June 22, under current financial agreements, he would be disqualified as a challenger for the world title.

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Bobby Fischer Deep in Training For a Match That May Never Be

By Martin Arnold

FERNDALE, N.Y. (NYPT)—Nearly always when he is seen, he is carrying or reading what is jokingly called "the big red book" to distinguish it from "Quotations from Chairman Mao," which is a little red book.

Bound in red velvet, the big book contains the chess games of Boris Spassky, the Russian, who is the world champion. For Bobby Fischer it is every bit as important as the sparring partners whom boxing champions drag up to this 1,000-acre resort when they are in training.

For a month now, Fischer has been in training at Grossinger's just as hundreds have trained here before for a world championship.

Nonetheless, all over the world, except perhaps in the Soviet Union, chess "puzzlers"—woodpushers, or chess duffers—are afraid that Fischer, who is already considered the terror of international chess, has taken himself out of a crack at the championship.

Last week, for example, the Yugoslav sponsors of the first half of the tournament said that they could not possibly organize the match to start June 22 as scheduled because of Fischer's sudden objections to the financial arrangements.

And they added, they would pledge no more money beyond their share of the \$138,500 purse. The other share will be put up by sponsors in Reykjavik, Iceland, where the match was scheduled to continue on Aug. 6.

Precedent Set

The head of the U.S. Chess Federation also said that the International Chess Federation had notified him and Fischer that unless Fischer agreed by tomorrow to guarantee his appearance at the matches beginning June 22, under current financial agreements, he would be disqualified as a challenger for the world title.

Despite all this, old-timers here, who catch only a fleeting glimpse of this champion in training, remember the days when the great Sugar Ray Robinson regularly threatened to withdraw from prizefights because of money disputes.

The day of the fight, they remember, Sugar Ray was usually on hand, and so they expect Bobby to be on hand this summer, even if the dates have to be changed.

Fischer refused to be interviewed on the subject. A knot on the door of his single room in the white wooden cottage in which he has been staying elicited this response: "Shove off. I'm entitled to my privacy."

The contention by Fischer that chess championships, like a political convention or the Super Bowl, actually attract money to a city is a new one—and one that the Yugoslavs, at least, are not able to accept.

Despite the disagreement, most people expect that a Fischer-Spassky meeting will take place this summer. The world championship consists of 24 games with a point going to the winner of each game and a half point to each contestant for a draw. The first player to get 12 1/2 points wins.

Despite the furor, Fischer has not broken off his training.

Every sort of contender and champion, from prizefighters to mail-jongg players, have trained at Grossinger's, but Joel Pomeranz, the resort's director of public relations, said that despite Fischer's reputation for being sudden and unpredictable, he had given management fewer problems than any past contender or champion.

Friends Call

"His requests have been very modest," Pomeranz said. "I think the only things he's asked for have been a fluorescent lamp, so he could study easier, and a color television set."

When he checked in here, an official of the hotel asked him how he thought he would do against Spassky. "I'll take him in 13," was the confident answer.



Keystone

BOBBY FISCHER

Some woodpushers think he has taken himself out of a crack at the championship.

Mostly Fischer stays to himself, although on occasion two friends, Larry Evans and Jim Gore, both chess experts, visit him. Once he agreed to spend time with Leon Cohen, a youthful chess champion, and once he was seen with a pretty girl, but not one dare ask him who she was.

Training for the 6-foot 2-inch 20-year-old challenger consists of studying the Spassky red book, which he takes with him to the Grossinger dining room. He normally eats alone at a table while studying the book or playing with a chess set.

Several times a week, at about 11 p.m., he takes the red book and walks into town to eat at the Triangle Lodge, a bar and grill. There he usually orders Chinese or Italian food and a glass of milk and a glass of beer. The waitresses dislike him because, they say, he takes up two tables while eating.

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PEOPLE: April Fool's Hoaxes Alive and Well

The April Fool's joke, it is said, is a dying art, but from Djakarta to New York on Saturday, the classic prank seemed to be making a comeback.

In Paris, police were called to control a crowd of 4,000 under the Eiffel Tower after the state-run French radio had invited listeners to meet there for a free airborne party in the world's biggest jet. The radio said the U.S. Air Force had lent a C-54 Galaxy and was organizing flights to Lyons, Bordeaux, Rennes and Marseilles, food, drink and dancing. Throughout the day, the radio broadcast "interviews" with Frenchmen who raved about the flight, while in Bourdeaux a nasal voice closely approximating that of Premier Jacques Chirac-Delmas broadcast congratulations to the station for "helping to bring Frenchmen of different regions to the country together."

The French state-run television network, meanwhile, frightened countless thousands of smokers with a report that smoking was to be banned in cafés, restaurants, elevators, trains and even in the street. In short, any place where more than one person was present. "Ministry spokesman" contributed to the report's authenticity, whose cover was blown for most viewers when the state-run tobacco corporation announced it had nearly perfected a cigarette that burned without smoking.

• The Times of London, one newspaper, printed the \$100 guinea pig Thomas Cook and Son Ltd. around the world, including to Mount Fuji, Brasilia, the Malah and Cape Kennedy. The switchboards were jammed as looked the Times clued the world together.

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• The Daily Mail, meanwhile, reported the theft from the British Museum, by Great Britain Robber Ronald Biggs, of a 3,000-year-old mask of Tutankhamun. Biggs snatched the mask, giant Easter egg and beehive private jumbo jet with him and Bormann. The jet reached Tel Aviv, said the paper, after taking off again, passengers were started when the hood pulled a machine gun from its bra, doffed her blonde hair and revealed herself as the Israeli Premier. The treasure-filled mask was later found by a Greek man named A. Onassis.

• In Brussels, staffers of the Belgian radio and the newspapers La Cité, Le Peuple and Het Volk collaborated on reports that Belgian airmen had been selected by NASA to participate in its new Skylab project.

• Defense Minister Paul Van den Boeynants will spend a month underground in an air-raid shelter "to see what it's going to be like when the crunch comes."

• Britain, of course, outdid itself, capturing the Loch Ness monster, offering a round-the-world Cook's tour at 1872 prices and getting involved in the hijack of a plane-carrying Howard Hughes and Martin Bormann.

• Scottish police and an English zoo director took it seriously.

In New York, a memorandum circulated at the 30-story United Nations building instructed UN staff not to use the elevators if they worked below the 15th floor—instructions followed by an undisclosed number of employees who remembered Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's recent calls for economy measures. The neatly-typed memo read: "Effective as of this date, employees working below the 15th floor will use the stairs to reach their offices. Employees working above the 15th floor must obtain and produce a pass approval from the executive office before using the elevators."

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TAX FREE CARS

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